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*South Dakota*

# Labor Bulletin

September 1987 Published October 1987

## NEW BUSINESSES PROVIDE JOB OPPORTUNITIES

In 1986, there were 1,657 new businesses in South Dakota, providing 4,772 jobs to workers in the state. These new businesses accounted for 9.6 percent of all businesses within the state. Even when those firms which went out of business are subtracted, 1986 still showed a net increase of 436 businesses and 2,229 employees.

This information is based on South Dakota Department of Labor files of employers covered by South Dakota Unemployment Insurance laws. A business birth, a new business, occurs when a business first becomes liable under Unemployment Insurance laws. A business death occurs when a firm is no longer liable under these laws. The data base of South Dakota's businesses covered by Unemployment Insurance captures information on approximately 95 percent of South Dakota's nonfarm wage and salaried workers. While this information base does not reflect all new business activity, in that it does not include those businesses not covered, it is a helpful guide in measuring the economic health of South Dakota.

In each of the four years since business birth and death information was first collected in 1983, the difference between business births and deaths has resulted in net employment increases. Even in 1983, when business deaths outnumbered business births by 218, new businesses still added a net increase of 1,430 employees. When business deaths are subtracted from business births for each year since 1983, 1986 noted the largest increase in both the number of firms and the number of employees.

When the net difference in business births and deaths is considered, the services industry noted the largest increase in both the number of firms and the number of employees. There were 185 more business births in the services industry than there were business deaths in 1986. These businesses provided jobs to 610 employees. The retail trade industry added the second highest number of employees among all new businesses in 1986, with a net increase of 420 employees.

The average new business in 1986 employed about three people, compared to an average of 10 people employed by all established privately owned businesses. Although new businesses in the state start small, those which survive usually grow as they phase into full operation. New businesses in 1984 that survived to 1986 employed an average of three people each at birth. Two years later, these surviving businesses averaged six people each. This average increase, of three employees per surviving business, demonstrates the value that new businesses bring to the state, in terms not only of their initial employment, but of their potential for growth as well.

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By tracking new businesses within an industry over a period of time, survival rates can be determined. These survival rates can be used as a guide in measuring the potential of a new business. Of those new businesses in 1984, 69 percent were still in business in 1986. The survival of new businesses during this period was even better than the 1983 to 1985 period, when 58 percent of 1983 business births survived to 1985.

Five of the major industry groups noted survival rates higher than the statewide average of 69 percent during the 1984 to 1986 period. They were agriculture, forestry and fisheries; manufacturing; wholesale trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services. For each of the major industries, the table on the back cover of the Labor Bulletin shows the number of new businesses in 1984 which survived to 1986 and the survival rate of businesses within that industry.

## PUBLICATION AVAILABLE

Data on business births, deaths and survival rates has been included, for the first time, in the 1986 Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance publication. Another new feature of the 1986 edition is a narrative analysis of recent trends in South Dakota's major industries. Standard separation rates for South Dakota's major industries have also been included for the first time. These rates provide employers with a basis for comparison between the percentage of their employees leaving their jobs with the standard rate for all employers in their industry. As in previous editions, the 1986 publication also includes such information as number of firms and employment levels by industry and number of businesses by employment size. Employment and earnings information for each of South Dakota's 66 counties has also been included.

This publication, which is produced by the South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, will be available in November. If you would like to receive a copy of this publication when it becomes available, please contact the Labor Market Information Center at the address on the back cover of the Labor Bulletin.

## SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER

The nonfarm employment level of 257,100 in September 1987 noted an over-the-year job increase of 1,900 and an over-the-month increase of 2,400.

The largest over-the-year increases were noted in the wholesale and retail trade; services; and manufacturing industries.

Sectors showing increases within the wholesale and retail trade industry were those selling general merchandise, food, building materials, furniture and miscellaneous retail. Over the year, food stores have added approximately 500 new jobs. Through remodeling or building larger, new facilities many food stores have added more convenience features for the customer, such as pharmacies, delicatessens, photo centers, bakeries, and flower centers. These expansions have required the hiring of additional personnel.

The manufacturing industry noted an increase of 400 jobs over the year. The durable goods sector contributed to this by posting increased employment of 500 jobs.

The employment level of 61,500 in the services industry is the highest September level ever recorded. This industry has increased approximately 1,400 jobs per year from the September, 1980 employment level of 51,500. The services industry posted increased employment in the business services, automotive repair, amusement/recreation, medical and health, social, and membership sectors. Much of the employment growth in this industry was due to the increased public practice of hiring people to perform services they once had done themselves.

## MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Over-the-month employment increases occurred in the government, manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities industries.

Government noted an increase of 2,800 jobs in September. With schools across the state opening later than last year, teachers and support faculty returned to work after August 31. This delayed the impact of schools reopening until this month, when state education increased by 900 and local education increased by 4,400. These increases were partially offset by students, who held summer jobs in state and local government agencies, returning to school in September.

The manufacturing industry showed an employment increase of 600 jobs from August to September. A portion of the job increase within this industry can be attributed to the durable goods sector, which increased by 300 jobs due to the increased product demand in preparation for the upcoming holiday season. The nondurable goods sector also posted a 400 job increase over the month, as additional workers were needed to meet the demand for nondurable goods.

The start of the new school year also affected employment in the transportation sector of the transportation and public utilities industry. Most of the 300 employment increase in this sector over the month occurred as school buses resumed the transportation of students.

The decrease in wholesale and retail trade can be attributed to the wind down of the summer season and the end of special promotions. Sectors within this industry which posted decreases were: building material stores, automotive dealerships, eating and drinking establishments, and miscellaneous retail stores (such as gift and souvenir shops).

The services industry also posted a decrease due to the end of the traditional tourism season. Some of these tourism-related businesses are outdoor plays, campgrounds, and waterslides. The largest decrease within this industry was noted in the hotel, amusement, personal and business services division. These decreases were offset somewhat by the increase of 700 jobs in the private educational services sector.

The South Dakota labor force was 352,500 in September. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, up slightly from the 3.8 percent noted in August. In September, 338,600 South Dakotans were employed and 13,900 were unemployed.

## PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

| | September 1987 (1) | | | | September 1986 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| United States | 119,884,000 | 113,027,000 | 6,857,000 | 5.7 | 118,244,000 | 110,229,000 | 8,015,000 | 6.8 |
| South Dakota | 352,500 | 338,600 | 13,900 | 3.9 | 351,037 | 339,374 | 11,663 | 3.3 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 69,235 | 66,569 | 2,666 | 3.9 | 68,076 | 66,269 | 1,807 | 2.7 |
| Rapid City MSA | 38,073 | 36,373 | 1,700 | 4.5 | 38,053 | 36,754 | 1,299 | 3.4 |
| Aurora | 1,446 | 1,428 | 18 | 1.2 | 1,479 | 1,453 | 26 | 1.8 |
| Beadle | 9,931 | 9,568 | 363 | 3.7 | 10,089 | 9,819 | 270 | 2.7 |
| Bennett | 1,407 | 1,358 | 49 | 3.5 | 1,462 | 1,395 | 67 | 4.6 |
| Bon Homme | 3,495 | 3,433 | 62 | 1.8 | 3,508 | 3,464 | 44 | 1.3 |
| Brookings | 13,557 | 12,968 | 589 | 4.3 | 13,893 | 13,335 | 558 | 4.0 |
| Brown | 20,956 | 19,970 | 986 | 4.7 | 20,258 | 19,643 | 615 | 3.0 |
| Brule | 2,517 | 2,462 | 55 | 2.2 | 2,613 | 2,539 | 74 | 2.8 |
| Buffalo | 509 | 465 | 44 | 8.6 | 517 | 445 | 72 | 13.9 |
| Butte | 3,888 | 3,715 | 173 | 4.4 | 3,982 | 3,596 | 386 | 9.7 |
| Campbell | 1,171 | 1,146 | 25 | 2.1 | 1,148 | 1,135 | 13 | 1.1 |
| Charles Mix | 4,061 | 3,867 | 194 | 4.8 | 4,122 | 3,948 | 174 | 4.2 |
| Clark | 1,939 | 1,874 | 65 | 3.4 | 2,040 | 1,977 | 63 | 3.1 |
| Clay | 6,498 | 6,172 | 326 | 5.0 | 6,501 | 6,229 | 272 | 4.2 |
| Codington | 11,867 | 11,255 | 612 | 5.2 | 11,795 | 11,359 | 436 | 3.7 |
| Corson | 1,522 | 1,425 | 97 | 6.4 | 1,552 | 1,469 | 83 | 5.3 |
| Custer | 3,840 | 3,731 | 109 | 2.8 | 4,062 | 3,997 | 65 | 1.6 |
| Davison | 8,939 | 8,777 | 162 | 1.8 | 8,770 | 8,648 | 122 | 1.4 |
| Day | 3,771 | 3,466 | 305 | 8.1 | 3,494 | 3,403 | 91 | 2.6 |
| Deuel | 2,466 | 2,378 | 88 | 3.6 | 2,380 | 2,284 | 96 | 4.0 |
| Dewey | 2,026 | 1,885 | 141 | 7.0 | 2,032 | 1,901 | 131 | 6.4 |
| Douglas | 1,890 | 1,851 | 39 | 2.1 | 1,831 | 1,792 | 39 | 2.1 |
| Edmunds | 2,495 | 2,361 | 134 | 5.4 | 2,468 | 2,387 | 81 | 3.3 |
| Fall River | 3,800 | 3,701 | 99 | 2.6 | 3,733 | 3,650 | 83 | 2.2 |
| Faulk | 1,254 | 1,240 | 14 | 1.1 | 1,302 | 1,285 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Grant | 4,311 | 4,159 | 152 | 3.5 | 4,338 | 4,198 | 140 | 3.2 |
| Gregory | 2,589 | 2,534 | 55 | 2.1 | 2,581 | 2,527 | 54 | 2.1 |
| Haakon | 1,273 | 1,218 | 55 | 4.3 | 1,229 | 1,209 | 20 | 1.6 |
| Hamlin | 2,287 | 2,243 | 44 | 1.9 | 2,349 | 2,258 | 91 | 3.9 |
| Hand | 2,179 | 2,117 | 62 | 2.8 | 2,220 | 2,131 | 89 | 4.0 |
| Hanson | 1,524 | 1,452 | 72 | 4.7 | 1,523 | 1,501 | 22 | 1.4 |
| Harding | 826 | 777 | 49 | 5.9 | 847 | 836 | 11 | 1.3 |
| Hughes | 8,372 | 8,173 | 199 | 2.4 | 8,329 | 8,109 | 220 | 2.6 |
| Hutchinson | 4,331 | 4,246 | 85 | 2.0 | 4,216 | 4,129 | 87 | 2.1 |
| Hyde | 857 | 843 | 14 | 1.6 | 896 | 870 | 26 | 2.9 |
| Jackson | 1,781 | 1,702 | 79 | 4.4 | 1,758 | 1,675 | 83 | 4.7 |

## PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

| | September 1987 (1) | | | | September 1986 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| Jerauld | 1,245 | 1,220 | 25 | 2.0 | 1,256 | 1,250 | 6 | 0.5 |
| Jones | 706 | 692 | 14 | 2.0 | 725 | 716 | 9 | 1.2 |
| Kingsbury | 2,923 | 2,849 | 74 | 2.5 | 3,203 | 3,046 | 157 | 4.9 |
| Lake | 5,293 | 5,099 | 194 | 3.7 | 5,095 | 4,858 | 237 | 4.7 |
| Lawrence | 10,209 | 9,717 | 492 | 4.8 | 10,144 | 9,654 | 490 | 4.8 |
| Lincoln | 7,184 | 6,881 | 303 | 4.2 | 7,024 | 6,815 | 209 | 3.0 |
| Lyman | 1,543 | 1,508 | 35 | 2.3 | 1,626 | 1,582 | 44 | 2.7 |
| McCook | 3,076 | 2,917 | 159 | 5.2 | 2,924 | 2,841 | 83 | 2.8 |
| McPherson | 1,593 | 1,581 | 12 | 0.8 | 1,695 | 1,667 | 28 | 1.7 |
| Marshall | 2,342 | 2,268 | 74 | 3.2 | 2,286 | 2,236 | 50 | 2.2 |
| Meade | 9,273 | 8,954 | 319 | 3.4 | 9,341 | 9,130 | 211 | 2.3 |
| Mellette | 914 | 849 | 65 | 7.1 | 907 | 866 | 41 | 4.5 |
| Miner | 1,382 | 1,368 | 14 | 1.0 | 1,443 | 1,389 | 54 | 3.7 |
| Minnehaha | 69,235 | 66,569 | 2,666 | 3.9 | 68,076 | 66,269 | 1,807 | 2.7 |
| Moody | 3,206 | 3,127 | 79 | 2.5 | 3,261 | 3,143 | 118 | 3.6 |
| Pennington | 38,073 | 36,373 | 1,700 | 4.5 | 38,053 | 36,754 | 1,299 | 3.4 |
| Perkins | 2,583 | 2,502 | 81 | 3.1 | 2,573 | 2,521 | 52 | 2.0 |
| Potter | 1,530 | 1,498 | 32 | 2.1 | 1,599 | 1,540 | 59 | 3.7 |
| Roberts | 4,859 | 4,621 | 238 | 4.9 | 4,617 | 4,401 | 216 | 4.7 |
| Sanborn | 1,270 | 1,226 | 44 | 3.5 | 1,218 | 1,200 | 18 | 1.5 |
| Shannon | 2,270 | 2,048 | 222 | 9.8 | 2,489 | 2,182 | 307 | 12.3 |
| Spink | 3,743 | 3,651 | 92 | 2.5 | 3,759 | 3,707 | 52 | 1.4 |
| Stanley | 1,625 | 1,600 | 25 | 1.5 | 1,523 | 1,466 | 57 | 3.7 |
| Sully | 862 | 848 | 14 | 1.6 | 900 | 887 | 13 | 1.4 |
| Todd | 2,558 | 2,350 | 208 | 8.1 | 2,621 | 2,418 | 203 | 7.7 |
| Tripp | 3,262 | 3,209 | 53 | 1.6 | 3,396 | 3,309 | 87 | 2.6 |
| Turner | 4,107 | 4,035 | 72 | 1.8 | 4,314 | 4,131 | 183 | 4.2 |
| Union | 5,616 | 5,193 | 423 | 7.5 | 5,323 | 4,961 | 362 | 6.8 |
| Walworth | 3,085 | 2,949 | 136 | 4.4 | 3,054 | 2,936 | 118 | 3.9 |
| Yankton | 10,411 | 10,081 | 330 | 3.2 | 10,359 | 10,032 | 327 | 3.2 |
| Ziebach | 937 | 895 | 42 | 4.5 | 916 | 868 | 48 | 5.2 |

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

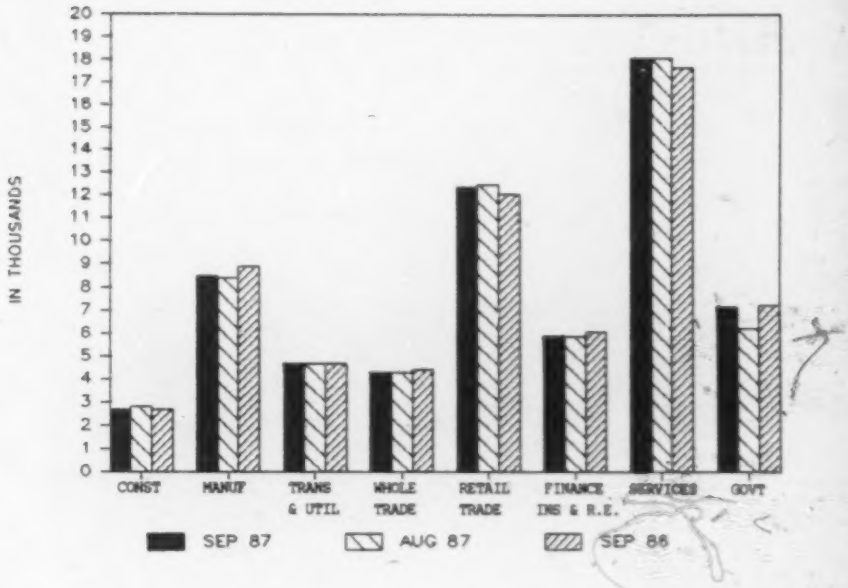
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.0 and 6.8. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

## SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)

| | SEPT. 1987 | AUG. 1987 | SEPT. 1986 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 257,100 | 254,700 | 255,200 | .9 | .7 |
| MINING | 2,600 | 2,600 | 2,700 | .0 | -3.7 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 11,400 | 11,500 | 11,600 | -.9 | -1.7 |
| MANUFACTURING | 29,800 | 29,200 | 29,400 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Durable Goods | 16,700 | 16,400 | 16,200 | 1.8 | 3.1 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 10,100 | 9,900 | 9,900 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 13,100 | 12,700 | 13,200 | 3.1 | -.8 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7,400 | 7,100 | 7,900 | 4.2 | -6.3 |
| Paper, Printing & Publishing | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,800 | .0 | .0 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 12,700 | 12,400 | 12,800 | 2.4 | -.8 |
| Transportation | 7,700 | 7,400 | 7,700 | 4.1 | .0 |
| Communication | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,800 | .0 | .0 |
| Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,300 | -4.3 | -4.3 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 67,800 | 68,500 | 66,900 | -1.0 | 1.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | 16,100 | 16,100 | 16,200 | .0 | -.6 |
| Durable Goods | 7,200 | 7,200 | 7,400 | .0 | -2.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | 8,900 | 8,900 | 8,800 | .0 | 1.1 |
| Retail Trade | 51,700 | 52,400 | 50,700 | -1.3 | 2.0 |
| General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores | 8,600 | 8,400 | 8,300 | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| Food Stores | 7,700 | 7,600 | 7,200 | 1.3 | 6.9 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE | 14,400 | 14,500 | 14,400 | -.7 | .0 |
| Finance | 9,000 | 9,000 | 8,900 | .0 | 1.1 |
| Banking | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,700 | .0 | -2.1 |
| Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers | 3,200 | 3,300 | 3,400 | -3.0 | -5.9 |
| SERVICES | 61,500 | 61,900 | 60,800 | -.6 | 1.2 |
| Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business | 16,900 | 17,900 | 16,700 | -5.6 | 1.2 |
| Personal and Business | 7,900 | 7,700 | 7,800 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Medical and Health Services | 23,600 | 23,800 | 23,200 | -.8 | 1.7 |
| Educational Services | 4,500 | 3,800 | 4,600 | 18.4 | -2.2 |
| Social Services | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | .0 | .0 |
| Membership Organizations | 8,900 | 8,900 | 8,700 | .0 | 2.3 |
| GOVERNMENT | 57,100 | 54,300 | 56,800 | 5.2 | .5 |
| Federal | 11,300 | 11,500 | 10,800 | -1.7 | 4.6 |
| State | 14,900 | 14,900 | 15,000 | .0 | -.7 |
| State Education | 6,300 | 5,400 | 6,400 | 16.7 | -1.6 |
| Local | 30,900 | 27,900 | 31,000 | 10.8 | -.3 |
| Local Education | 17,000 | 12,600 | 16,900 | 34.9 | .6 |

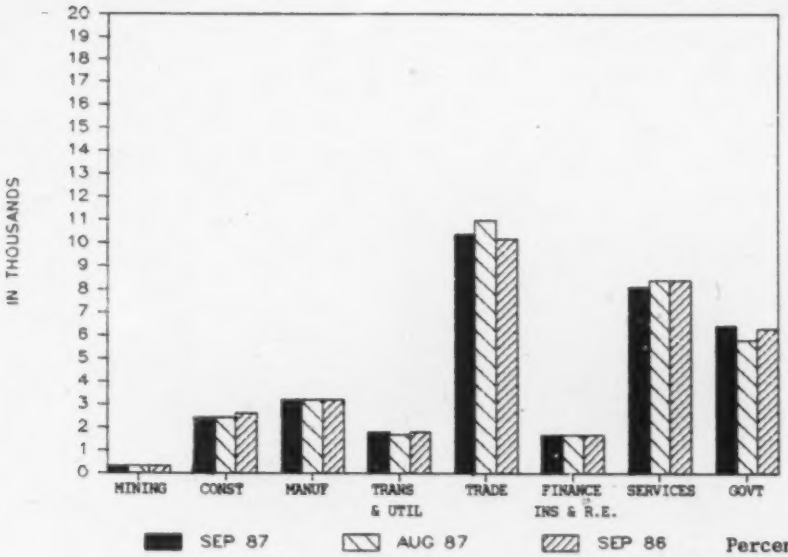
## SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)




| | SEPT. 1987 | AUG. 1987 | SEPT. 1986 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 63,700 | 63,000 | 64,000 | 1.1 | -.5 |
| 1/ MINING | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,700 | 2,800 | 2,700 | -3.6 | .0 |
| MANUFACTURING | 8,500 | 8,400 | 8,900 | 1.2 | -4.5 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL. | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,700 | .0 | .0 |
| TRADE | 16,700 | 16,700 | 16,600 | .0 | .6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,400 | .0 | -2.3 |
| Retail Trade | 12,400 | 12,500 | 12,100 | -.8 | 2.5 |
| FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE | 5,900 | 5,900 | 6,100 | .0 | -3.3 |
| SERVICES | 18,100 | 18,100 | 17,700 | .0 | 2.3 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,200 | 6,300 | 7,300 | 14.3 | -1.4 |

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

## RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)




| | SEPT. 1987 | AUG. 1987 | SEPT. 1986 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 34,200 | 34,500 | 34,400 | -.9 | -.6 |
| MINING | 300 | 300 | 300 | .0 | .0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,600 | .0 | -7.7 |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 | .0 | .0 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL. | 1,800 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 5.9 | .0 |
| TRADE | 10,400 | 11,000 | 10,200 | -5.5 | 2.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,100 | -4.3 | 4.8 |
| Retail Trade | 8,100 | 8,700 | 8,100 | -6.9 | .0 |
| FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,700 | .0 | .0 |
| SERVICES | 8,100 | 8,400 | 8,400 | -3.6 | -3.6 |
| GOVERNMENT | 6,400 | 5,800 | 6,300 | 10.3 | 1.6 |

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Manufacturing Hours and Earnings data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

| | Number of Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SEPT. 1987 | AUG. 1987 | SEPT. 1986 | SEPT. 1987 | AUG. 1987 | SEPT. 1986 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | |
| Statewide..... | 23,196 | 22,558 | 22,369 | 42.3 | 41.7 | 43.1 |
| Durable Goods..... | 13,423 | 13,127 | 12,780 | 42.9 | 42.5 | 43.0 |
| Nondurable Goods.. | 9,773 | 9,431 | 9,589 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 43.1 |
| Sioux Falls MSA..... | 6,559 | 6,388 | 6,802 | 44.4 | 44.2 | 46.7 |
| Rapid City MSA..... | 2,521 | 2,515 | 2,409 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 41.2 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SEPT. 1987 | AUG. 1987 | SEPT. 1986 | SEPT. 1987 | AUG. 1987 | SEPT. 1986 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | |
| Statewide..... | $332.48 | $327.35 | $331.44 | $7.86 | $7.85 | $7.69 |
| Durable Goods..... | 335.48 | 331.93 | 317.34 | 7.82 | 7.81 | 7.38 |
| Nondurable Goods.. | 327.10 | 321.12 | 349.11 | 7.92 | 7.89 | 8.10 |
| Sioux Falls MSA..... | $350.32 | $347.41 | $371.27 | $7.89 | $7.86 | $7.95 |
| Rapid City MSA..... | 299.55 | 309.54 | 274.39 | 7.47 | 7.70 | 6.66 |

Production workers include supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time manufacturing employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

| | | | | Percent Change From | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SEPT. 1987 | AUG. 1987 | SEPT. 1986 | Last Month | Last Year |
| 1967=100 | | | | | |
| All Items..... | 344.4 | 342.7 | 330.2 | .5 | 4.3 |
| Food & Beverages.... | 326.4 | 325.4 | 315.1 | .3 | 3.6 |
| Housing..... | 375.4 | 374.9 | 363.7 | .1 | 3.2 |
| Apparel..... | 222.2 | 214.7 | 212.1 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Transportation..... | 320.4 | 320.2 | 302.2 | .1 | 6.0 |
| Medical Care..... | 467.8 | 466.1 | 439.7 | .4 | 6.4 |
| Entertainment..... | 285.2 | 283.9 | 275.3 | .5 | 3.6 |

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

NUMBER

| | SEPT. 1987 | AUG. 1987 | SEPT. 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sex, Total | 1,790 | 2,665 | 1,713 |
| Male | 1,036 | 1,516 | 854 |
| Female | 754 | 1,149 | 859 |
| Race, Total | 1,790 | 2,665 | 1,713 |
| White | 1,600 | 2,321 | 1,449 |
| Nonwhite | 190 | 344 | 264 |
| Age, Total | 1,790 | 2,665 | 1,713 |
| Under 45 | 1,176 | 1,791 | 1,248 |
| Over 45 | 614 | 874 | 465 |
| Industry, Total[2] | 1,790 | 2,665 | 1,713 |
| Mining | 14 | 12 | 34 |
| Construction | 180 | 200 | 118 |
| Manufacturing | 722 | 1,174 | 346 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 60 | 88 | 81 |
| Trade | 339 | 457 | 438 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 57 | 51 | 77 |
| Services | 323 | 587 | 478 |
| Government | 95 | 96 | 141 |
| Occupation, Total[2] | 1,790 | 2,665 | 1,713 |
| Professional & Managerial | 309 | 372 | 314 |
| Clerical and Sales | 337 | 486 | 496 |
| Services | 183 | 337 | 252 |
| Processing | 402 | 796 | 51 |
| Machine Trade | 80 | 81 | 79 |
| Benchwork | 100 | 131 | 133 |
| Structural Work | 260 | 293 | 205 |
| Other | 119 | 169 | 183 |
| Duration of Current Unemployment | | | |
| Total | 1,790 | 2,665 | 1,713 |
| 1-2 Weeks | 569 | 991 | 249 |
| 3-4 Weeks | 175 | 225 | 218 |
| 5-14 Weeks | 639 | 968 | 725 |
| 15 Weeks & Over | 407 | 481 | 521 |

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

## SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

| | SEPT. 1987 | AUG. 1987 | SEPT. 1986 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE | | | | | |
| A. Initial Claims..... | 1,239 | 2,089 | 1,502 | -40.7 | -17.5 |
| B. Weeks Compensated..... | 8,907 | 9,164 | 7,172 | -2.8 | 24.2 |
| C. Amount of Benefit Payments.. | $474,096 | $632,989 | $544,634 | -25.1 | -13.0 |
| D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal. | $41,426,300 | $41,852,400 | $35,981,500 | -1.0 | 15.1 |
| JOB SERVICE | | | | | |
| E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)..... | 8,717 | 8,437 | 8,510 | 3.3 | 2.4 |
| F. Nonfarm Placements..... | 6,114 | 4,307 | 5,128 | 42.0 | 19.2 |
| G. Nonfarm Job Openings..... | 8,116 | 5,956 | 5,753 | 36.3 | 41.1 |

| | September 1987 |
|---|---|
| H. Unemployment Insurance Savings..... | $92,535 |

| Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients | People | September 1987 Savings in Dollars |
|---|---|---|
| I. Employed..... | 78 | $18,096 |
| J. Partial Employment..... | 61 | $ 4,819 |

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

*South Dakota*
**Labor Bulletin**

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**DID YOU KNOW???**

1986
SURVIVAL AND EMPLOYMENT
OF
NEW 1984 BUSINESSES

| | 1984 Births | 1986 Surv. | Survival Rates | Avg. Emp. of Surv. Firms 1984 | Avg. Emp. of Surv. Firms 1986 | 1986 Emp. of Surv. Firms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ag, Forestry & Fisheries | 27 | 23 | 85% | 2.30 | 2.83 | 65 |
| Mining | 9 | 4 | 44% | 5.75 | 2.00 | 8 |
| Construction | 202 | 138 | 68% | 2.51 | 4.33 | 598 |
| Manufacturing | 53 | 38 | 72% | 5.95 | 18.03 | 685 |
| Trans., Comm. and Public Util. | 122 | 79 | 65% | 2.38 | 3.27 | 258 |
| Wholesale Trade | 114 | 91 | 80% | 1.91 | 2.20 | 200 |
| Retail Trade | 357 | 236 | 66% | 3.92 | 6.04 | 1,425 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 80 | 59 | 74% | 3.03 | 3.59 | 212 |
| Services | 378 | 268 | 71% | 3.47 | 6.41 | 1,718 |
| Total | 1,342 | 936 | 69% | 3.25 | 5.52 | 5,167* |

*Column may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, 10/87.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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